

It is to be desired that a test of this kind be applied to the American relatives of these flies, for it is quite probable that their differences may have a similar hereditary basis.

Conclusion.

The results obtained by Gabritschevsky in studying the relationships between *Volucella bombylans*, var. *bombylans*, *V. b. plumata* and *V. B. hæmorrhoidalis* agree very closely with ratios expected upon a mendelian interpretation, a condition hardly to be predicted from an undetailed perusal of the genetical data as presented by this experimenter.

BOOK REVIEW.

Manual of Injurious Insects, By Glenn W. Herrick. Henry Holt & Co., New York City, 1925. \$4.50.

This is a book of 489 pages including its index, with 458 text-figures. It deals mainly with the more abundant North American insects that affect agricultural crops although there are short chapters dealing with the parasites of poultry and livestock and a few words on the relation of insects to human and animal diseases. It includes also a rather elaborate consideration of insecticides and the machinery for applying them. Forest insects are entirely omitted.

The several pests are dealt with *seriatim*, classified according to the crops upon which they feed. For each species there are paragraphs entitled "Description: Injury; Life history, and Control measures," together with a figure of the insect or its work and a list of such useful practical literature as has been published by the Federal government and the various state agricultural experiment stations. Less common pests are listed by their common and scientific names with references to economic literature.

Professor Herrick's book forms a useful compendium and with its abundant references will also furnish a key to the literature for those who wish to learn more concerning certain species.

Due to the present unrest in nomenclature many unfamiliar generic and specific names appear in the text. Unfortunately some of these changes have been so rapid that the gender of the generic names has not even been noticed and we see such barbarisms as *Eriosoma lanigera*, *Eccoptogaster rugulosus*, etc. Although great attention seems to have been given to the use of most "up to date" names, the brown-tail moth still appears as *Euproctis chrysorrhæa*, which well illustrates the difficulty experienced by all who attempt to keep up with the gyrations of the research worker in nomenclature!

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Exchange Notice.

WANTED. American Lepidoptera, especially moths, including *Sesia* and the Microlepidoptera. European Lepidoptera offered in exchange. Dr. A. Schmidt, Ungarisches National Museum, Budapest 80, Hungary.